

U. S. TROOPS NOW EAGER TO RETURN

Brought Victory to Allies, but Are Not Tainted With Militarism

READY FOR PEACE LIFE

American Officials Make Tour of Battlefields Where Men Won Fame

By CHARLES H. GRASTY
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, Nov. 27.

General Bliss, Admiral Benson and Ambassador Sharp have just completed a four-day automobile trip to the American battlefields. I was a member of the party, and we saw many scenes with which the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER field correspondents have made American readers familiar.

After leaving Chaumont, where General Bliss presented a medal to General Pershing, we saw the battlefields of St. Mihiel and the Argonne, dined with the commandant at the Hotel de Ville in Verdun, slept in the Verdun citadel, visited the famous forts in the vicinity and returned to Paris by way of Rheims, Fismes and Soissons. We were near Metz, but the properties did not permit visiting that city, which the French were entering.

American soldiers gave the Allies that superiority over the enemy necessary for victory. They made possible the adoption by Europe of those ideals for which we entered the war. They have shown that they rank with the very best soldiers. But soldiering has not been, is not and, it is to be hoped, will not be their main business.

The 2,000,000 men constituting our army in Europe are the cornerstones of American citizenship. As matters stand, they have had a valuable broadening experience. They have not yet formed military habits or adopted the point of view of professional soldiers. Their adventuring into the European war furrows has not changed their American character. They can now go back to their various activities at home without being restless or discontented in their old tasks.

The question of how to turn the swords into plowshares is troubling the European countries, where more than four years of war have necessarily transformed citizens into soldiers. Our adaptable men have taken hold of war enthusiastically and efficiently, but nine out of ten of them are still essentially unchanged and will go back as eagerly to work as before the war.

If no arrangements can be reached in the peace conference for full disarmament and a league of nations, America may have to adopt universal training and service and a big navy building program as a permanent peace measure. It is felt that our men should avoid carrying home with them the infection of militarism which has been the curse of Europe, and which, even after the defeat of Germany, still survives to a greater or less extent in all European countries.

Our soldiers' experiences in Europe have made them more American than ever, and I shall miss my guess if, on returning home, they do not constitute a permanent and potent influence for maintaining the American tradition of freedom from entangling alliances.

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PLAN TO RENEW THE WAR

Prussians Tell People Monarchy Will Be Re-established

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
Luxemburg, Nov. 27.—The American army of occupation is resting along the Moselle and Sauer rivers, on the boundaries of Germany, waiting for orders to move forward. The Germans in front of us have withdrawn to the other side of the Sauer and Moselle. The perfect weather of the previous ten days was broken yesterday by a rainy spell and higher temperature.

Cordial relations between Luxemburgers and Americans continue. The march toward the Rhine so far has not been marked by a single untoward incident. Indications are that the Germans are making an orderly withdrawal, despite frequent quarrels between Prussians and German soldiers from other parts of the former empire. It is reported that they even refuse to eat together.

Prussians told the people of the countryside that they were going back to Berlin to re-establish the monarchy and renew the war. The rest of the Germans seem well satisfied with the new regime in Germany, and certainly have no desire to recommence hostilities.

PERUVIANS STONED IN STREETS OF CHILE

Refugees Report No Effort by Authorities to Halt Iquique Mobs

By Associated Press

Lima, Peru, Nov. 27.

Peruvian men and women were pursued through the streets of Iquique last Saturday and stoned by Chileans, according to refugees from Iquique who arrived at Mollendo yesterday on the steamer Talena. Among the refugees was Senor L. Hosa, the Peruvian consul at Iquique.

The mobs in Iquique, it is declared, were led by Chileans and there was virtually no interference from the Chilean authorities. Many of the Peruvians had narrow escapes. Peruvian homes in Iquique were looted and burned.

The strict censorship on all press and official dispatches from Chile to Peru apparently is still being maintained. There have been no demonstrations in Peru, and Chilean consular officials appear publicly in Peru without the slightest sign of hostility being made by Peruvians.

Senor Bunster, the Chilean consul general, had a long conference last night with the Argentine charge d'affaires.

New York, Nov. 27.—No confirmation had been received at the Peruvian consulate here today of the report that the diplomatic break between Peru and Chile had been ended by an apology on the part of the Peruvian government. Attaches at the consulate declared they had "little confidence" in the report.

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WILSON TRIP WILL AID LLOYD GEORGE

Politicians See Influence of President's Visit on Coming British Election

CAMPAIGN GROWS WARM

Premier's Personal Following Said to Insure Victory of a Coalition

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Nov. 27.

There is much discussion in political circles here regarding the influence of President Wilson's visit to Europe and the British general election. According to calculations, based on available information regarding the presidential itinerary, Mr. Wilson will be in England a few days before the election to be held on December 14.

Though naturally he himself will abstain from any action directly affecting the British political situation, it is believed by politicians here that his presence is bound to exercise an indirect influence on the mind of the electorate. The popular imagination will be profoundly stirred by the first visit to these shores of a President of the United States and coupled with President Wilson's personal prominence, it is expected that he will receive an ovation far surpassing that accorded to President Loubet, whose memorable visit to London with its scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, cemented the Anglo-French entente cordiale.

Both men, in the public eye, are the incarnation of the spirit of victory. The Asquithian Liberals and the labor party, in the eyes of both of whom Wilson stands for the true doctrine of liberalism and sympathetic appreciation of the labor situation, look somewhat askance at the possibilities of the American President unconsciously contributing to swell the vote which, in their view, will strengthen the position of the Tory party which Lloyd George is in alliance.

The electoral campaign is proceeding with daily intensified feeling. In the opinion of many observers the situation is developing along lines similar to those which, following the Khaki election of 1906, culminated in the Liberal split headed by Joseph Chamberlain and the eventual submergence of the Liberal-Unionists in the reactionary Tory party.

Lloyd George's personal following, these observers say, at the coming election will assure the victory of a coalition, but will not be strong enough to enable the Prime Minister to control for long the Tory elements of the combination. The reactionary deadweight will hamper the progress of Lloyd George's chariot wheels, and the alternatives before the Premier will be the abandonment of Liberal principles or the break-up of the coalition, followed by a new election with old liberalism united with labor or probably playing second fiddle to labor.

In some Liberal quarters it is held that Lloyd George missed his golden opportunity these last few weeks to unite the Liberal party. There have been rumors of negotiations to that end, and it is generally believed that Asquith was to meet Lloyd George half way, but that some of the former's supporters maneuvered the prospectively reconciliation on impracticable lines. The result was that Lloyd George was forced into an arrangement with the Unionists which gave the wire-pullers of that party an opportunity by which they have gained a very considerable advantage in the nomination of candidates.

On his side Lloyd George has been placed in the rather unfortunate position of appearing to seek to dictate local Liberal caucuses the selection of their candidates. The Liberals claim as a cardinal doctrine that candidates shall be democratically chosen and they hotly resent the Premier's declaration that he had a right to demur in certain cases.

Mr. John Simon taunted him with seeking to make the Commons a tied house instead of a free debating body. Even the London Times asserts that a stupid mistake has been made in this matter and that in the constitution of the new Parliament men for once loom larger than measures, there being no great divergence of view as to what measures are necessary, and the essential thing being to have in Parliament the men best qualified to determine their application.

"We shall have to reckon with separation as an almost unavoidable event unless an immediate agreement is obtained in Berlin and writes for an election are issued with all possible speed," says Vorwaerts.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in an appeal for a constituent assembly, says: "At the present moment Germany is gravely threatened from within and from all sides. There is obviously in France a desire to exploit Germany's defenselessness to the utmost and continue the war in order to realize plans of conquest for which the French nationalists have long been agitating."

"On the pretext that Germany has not fulfilled the impossible armistice terms to the letter they wish to proclaim the recommencement of the war and finally to annex the left bank of the Rhine, which now under the terms of the armistice is only temporarily occupied. All reports show that attempts will be made to win over the people in the occupied territories to separation. Should President Wilson not support such a policy of robbery a less open method will be used—the formation of a buffer state."

RHINELAND PLANS SEPARATE STATE

Movement for Independence of German Empire Is Rapidly Growing

BERLIN BLAMES FRENCH

Tageblatt Warns of Desire to Exploit Teuton Helplessness and Gain Territory

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Nov. 27.

The well-defined separatist movement in the Rhineland has become an outstanding feature of the German situation. The Daily News' Rotterdam correspondent quotes a Cologne telegram to Vorwaerts, which says that the question of separation from the empire and the formation of a district State has become a complete plan, "and it is thought that Germany and the world may even tomorrow be presented a fait accompli."

Vorwaerts says that a large number of people probably hope for more favorable peace terms to an independent Rhineland. The fear of harsh anti-Chrisian legislation mostly inclines the "liberals" toward separation, "but" adds Vorwaerts, "Bolshevism stands in the foreground of the agitation. Freedom from Berlin is now the cry in the Rhineland."

The frontiers of the proposed new State are not yet fixed, but it is intended that they shall include the whole industrial region. To the south union will be sought with the Rhine Palatinate and Hesse.

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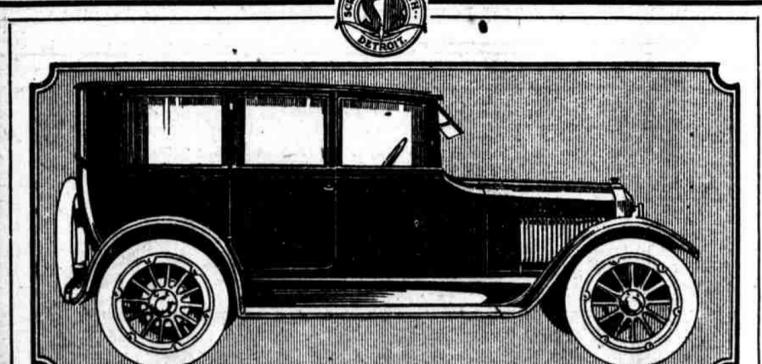
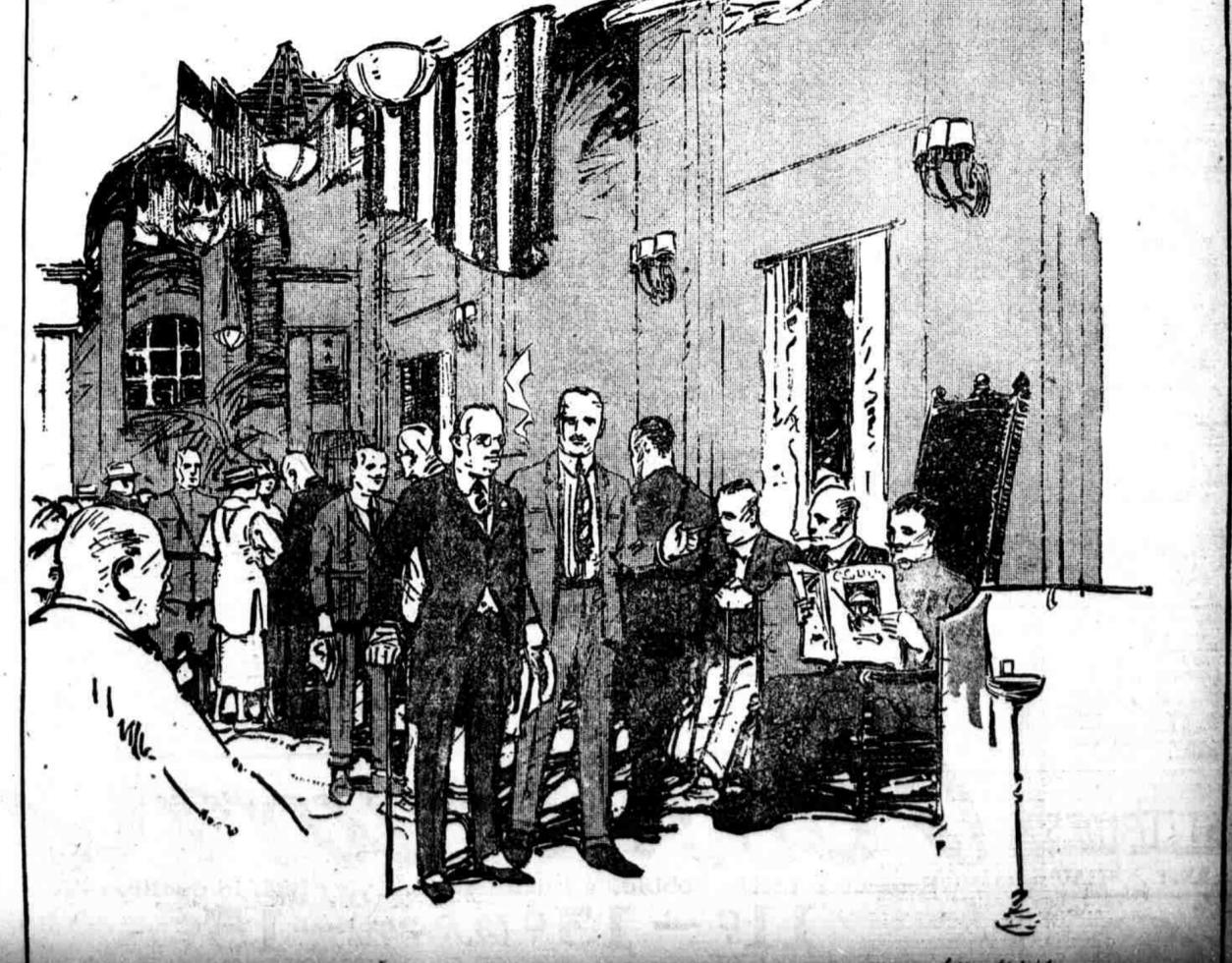
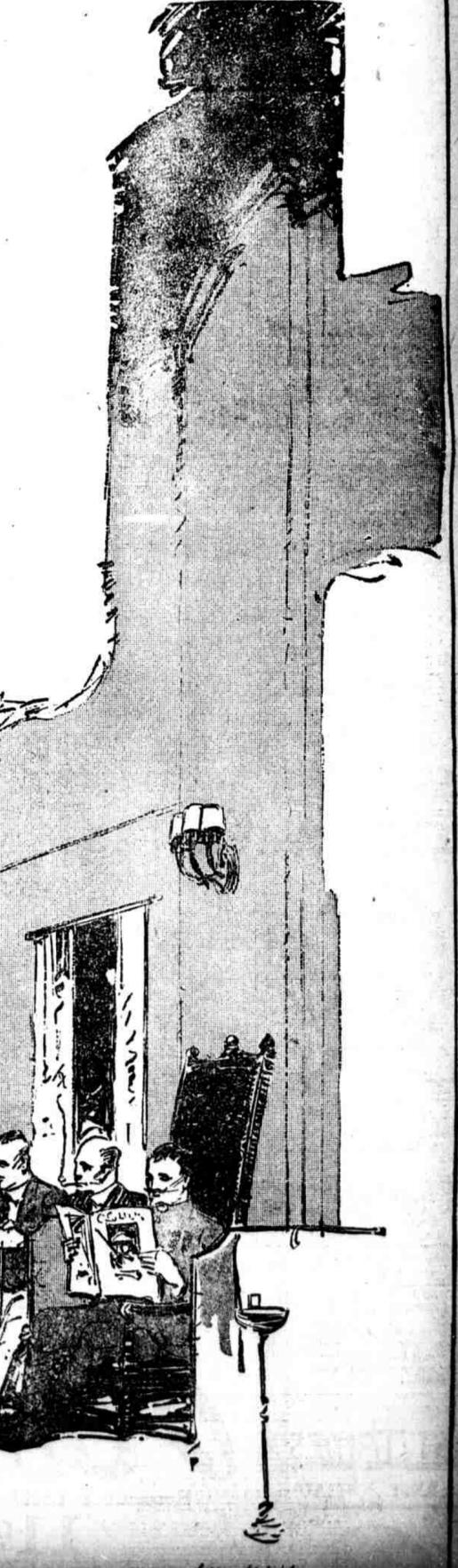
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PEACE ANNOUNCEMENT

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